VOL. VIII.

WESTON, W. VA., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

NO. 21.

And so we have met here again, love; Here is my hand once more; And with it the heart, now articlesm— So prodict fit the days of yore. I knew nich how much that I loved you, When that word was spoken by me That sundared our lives that night, dear,

In the first fresh hours of spring, When the blackbird filled the twilight With the songs that it used to sing In the golden fall of that autumn That buried my heart's delight; But never a song could I sing, love, In the calm of the falling night.

I have waited long by this gage, love,
For a gleam of the days of old,
When the sunsets of summer came down, le
On their wings of amber and gold,
And lingered amongst the tassels
Of that bright laburuum tree:
There was glory above, 'mid the branches,
But never a gleam for me.

But never a gleam for me.

You thought that my heart was cold, love—
I knew that it seemed so, then:
But madens of seventeen years, deer,
Are not to be judged with rece.
There's a boast of trust we must soar to;
Thire's a love to which we must grow;
And these years have mead that word, dear
That I spoke to you long ago.
Thou's a linearing him.

That I spoke to you long ago.

There's a lingering hiss on my lips, love—
It has lain since yours louched mine;
There's a love in my life that is yearning
To cling to your heart as its shrine;
Ah! now you have taken that kins, love,
And with it crushed out the past;
I have waited long, long at the old gate—
I have waited, but found you at last!

With the dawn of day I was awake. My prayers rose high with the rising of the sun, and I began to feel a blessed peace. I awaited impatiently the hour when I should have my darling. At least a timid knock at the door made my heart leap for joy, and opening, there she stood—a little child with a bunch of roses! They were her dower from the only home she knew—a home of charity—and yet the tears still trembled in her eyes, and the sobs were torn from her haby breast at leaving it! I folded her close to my bosom, and told her she was my own little daughter now—that God had sent me to be her mamma—and she langhed up at me through her tears, and put the roses in my hand, saying:

from that sunny day in June when she had come to me with them. I grew to love as no mother ever loved a, ohidd. She was to me my all—my htaband—my child—my religion. But for her I should not he day, perhaps, have become a cold, heartless woman of the world. She saved me—from myself! And she was so lovely! There was no fault that! could see in her. Could a mother say more!

She had been mine five happy, happy years, and had grown to be a beautiful child of eight—so beautiful that the people on the street turned to leve rather, and called her "whito-fose," and "red-rose," and "wild-rose," and ittely forgotten there had ever been a time when I did not own her, when, at last, there came a terrible shock to my remembrance! It was in the early fall, and bitter cold. I had fires burning in sitting-room and library for rever ald says; and at night! Ordered that the windows should not be closed up early, as I had a fancy that sheerful home-lights shining one town, it was no uncommon thing for passers by, at night fall, to stop sometimes and look in one my home-lispriness. I hope and my home being just on the outskirts of the town, it was no uncommon thing for passers by, at night-fall, to stop sometimes and look in one my home-lenging in still respect toward it, and it vanished in the darkness.

"Ah! some poor traveles, perchance," I heard a footstep on the gravel-walk beside the window; turning, I saw a woman's face. I walked over toward it, and it vanished in the darkness.

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the door with her clenched hand as she spoke.

"Silence!" I commanded, looking into her angre yees with mine. "Listen to me, and if when I have finished what I have to say you can still take her from me. I will yield her without a word. Yes, I continued, as she looked up from the fringes of the shawl she was tearing, and seemed surprised, "yes, I will give her ap to you, though it will break my heart!" and I felt I looked the words I uttered.

He grew calmer, and I went on earnestly: "For five happy years I have been a mother to yeur little one. I took her, poor and frieudless and sick, from a home of charity. She had been resoued, they told me, from the same of a drunken, depraved mother, who threatened to kill the child if left to her mercy. I have ministered to her comfort and welfare, physically and mentally, all these years. She bears my name, and as she grows to woman hood, will be socially respected as my daughter. At my death, all I possess becomes hers; and I love her. You—you are her mother! Do you ask me to give her back to you?"

She did not speak, but kept on tear-

—aye, to die! For, when the roses bleomed again, they decked hers and her babe's death robes. And when they come again, olt, may they blossom on my grave!

Rev. John Hall, of New York, in his suggestions on the poor and what to do for them, this winter, hars; I wo things have to be thought of—the prevention of want and the supply of it when it is inevitable. Of these two the former receives least attention, and ought now to be leoked at. It is triet that less employment will be given in the city this winter, in all probability, than in prosperous years. But happily there is little or no special pressure in the country districts. Take for example, Western New York. It would be a great surprise to me to find any inability among the well-to-do farmers of that rich and rising region to employ labor if it could be had on reasonable terms. The same remark applies to much of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illindis. Hu we had ample evidence last winter that "hands" were searce in the farming counties of this Blate; not that they could not be sometimes obtained, but that they would not accept work at the prices farmers can afford to pay.

Anything, therefore, is a benefit that brings together the unemployed and the farmers who require lands for jobs and such work as arises during the winter, and who, if they do not give large money wages, give homes and mainter, and who, if they do not give large money wages, give homes and maintenance, and usually value obliging and sensible men who will make themselves useful, take no airs upon them, and "have no nonsense." A good man, out of employment in his regular business, would surely be better in health, comfort, and self-respect, in such assituation than in seeking a precarious living from charity in a city. Good sense and good temper will enable almost any man to be useful on a farm, and it is an open question how far "the republic," is bound to provide for those who have such openings and will not enter them. On the other hand, the majority of the farmers of this country, it appears to me, have more land than they have hands to work, and would often draw a larger return from ten acres adequately worked than as the present rate from fi

And an interesting and the property of the pro Seath is the sea.

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A GRAHTARLE BURBAU.—The Free Employment office of the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Associa-tion, of the city of New York, 134 Bow-ery, furnishes employers promptly with farmers, gardeners, laborers, etc., free of charge Address (with stamp in-closed), Rev. John Dooly, General Becretary. The burean last year fur-ished 1,308 persons with situations, most of whom went out of the city.

ANYBODY CAN DO IT.

Mind Reading" is Within the Reach of the Humblest Citizen--How to Ac-compiler its

More than three months ago a reporter, says the St. Paul Press, spending the evening with a party of young ladies and gentlemen, first saw the samin feat which Mr. Hrown, the mind reader, performed upon his first experiment shown. A young lady of the party was bindfolded. One of the party then took a small table mat and darried it into snother from, placing it upon a stand. Returning, the lady blindfolded took with her left hand the right hand of the person who had placed the mat in the other room, and she placed her fight hand for a few minutes upon her companion's fore-head. After standing in this position for a very short time, the right hand was removed from the forelead, and, raising the left hand of her companion, still helding it in her own, to her fore head, after standing in this position. After this experiment the same was repeated with other members of the party, the articles each time being different and placed in a place unknown to the person blindfolded. The reporter was one of the number who took the character of the "blind goddess" for the performance of two experiments. After being blindfolded and the articles hiden, he began to search for it, going directly to it at first, and unconsclous of his relative position in the house, and believing he was still going forward in a straight line, he suddenly came to a pause, and experienced the strangest feeling he had ever known in his life. It is hard to explain it, but it was more like endeavoring to fry, without knowing how to begin—a seeming effort to go up after something. This sensation is explained by the fact that the article sorested had been placed some distance above his reach. Instead of going directly forward, as he had supposed, he was told he had continued to walk by the article without stopping, going directly forward, as he had supposed, he was told he had continued to walk by the article without stopping, going directly returning. The experience during the second experiment was much the same. He is told that he passed the article more

Fall Sickness.

In a lengthy article on the above subject, Dr. Hall concludes that if persons in the country where intermittent fevers prevail would adopt the precaution, in early fall, to take their breakfast before going out of doors, and keep a blazing fire upon the hearth in the living room during the morning and evening, fevers and chills would almost entirely disappear as a prevailing disease.

The importance of ridding spartments of the dampness and sharpness of the morning and evening air, and the explation of all misamatic particles, cannot be over estimated by those who would have good health.

IMPORTANT BANKBUPT DECISION.

The Hule for Determining the Rajority in Number and Value of a Bank-rupt's Creditors.

The stute for Determining the Majerity in Number and Value of a Bankrupt Creditors.

John B. Gilday, a bankrupt, had 13 creditors whose claims were under \$50 each. The resolution for composition with creditors was adopted by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors was adopted by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors assembled at the first meeting. That resolution was subsequently confirmed by the signature of the bankrupt and 11 of the 13 creditors whose debts amounted to over \$50 each, and also by the signature of one creditor whose claim did not amount to \$50. In certifying the result of the proceedings before him to the United States District Court, Register Dwight, of New York, raised the following question: Does the sat require that the confirmation of the resolution for composition shall be made by two-thirds shall those creditors whose claims exceed \$50 each alone becaused?

Judge Blatchford gave his decision in this case, in which he said: "If it should be held that, in ascertaining the number of all the creditors, or in estimating the number of all the recolour, the said: "If it should be held that, in ascertaining the number of all the recolour, the said: "If it should be held that, in ascertaining the number of all the recolour, the said: "If it should be held that, in ascertaining the number of all the recolour, the said: "If it should be held that, in ascertaining the number of all the recolour of the recolour of the recolour, the said of such whole numbers those having debts not exceeding \$50 each must be reconsed on the recolour whole have a debt exceeding \$50. There would be numbers in the present case might be reversed. There might be thirteen creditors with debts not exceeding \$50 each, and five with debts exceeding \$50 each. There would be eighteen creditors in all, yet only free could ever be counted in the two-thirds, and

The meaning of the statute is that in calculating a majority, creditors whose debts do not exceed \$50 each thall be reckoned in calculating the majority in number. It requires no strained reading of the language to insert the word 'calculating,' in each instance, between the word 'in 'and the words' the majority. Such is the sense if the entire clause be read as a whole, without the insertion of the word 'calculating in those places, and the insertion of that word only makes more evident what is really the meaning of the clause as a whole."

As, in this case, the number of all

The Democrat.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, ten lines or less, one insertion \$1.00
The Square, ten lines or less, one insertion \$1.00
The Square, 12 mentlas, 12 montlas, 10.00
the fortist of a column, 12 montlas, 55.00
the data, 12 mentlas, 10.00
Local notices 20 cente per line, which nature
be paid in advance. First odhers will be
clarged for amouncing candidates for
county, and ten deliars for State and U.
S. offices Lengthy Obitinary notices
must be paid for, Caral legal nettices
are clarged to the attorney presenting
them.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and Promptly Executed at this Office.

One bad thing about gold-not ha

"My Sunday evening mail" is what she calls him in Detroit.

she calls him in Detroit.

Ladies are not called "Mum" because they talk so little.

The cats left on Desolation Island have increased rapidly, and are described by the whalers as being large and fieres, with tails more bushy than the domestic cat.

It is asserted by a well known chemist that meat will not putrefy in compressed air, and even when putrefaction has begun it may be arrested by placing the meat in compressed air.

The sensitive boy lives in Delaware,

Ing the meat in compressed in Delaware. The sensitive boy lives in Delaware. He arose at midnight, footed it half a mile and awoke a store clerk and purchased a fine comb. He didn't want to have say one hear him ask for it.

When your throw a useless article

didn't do, and his doctor's bill amounted to \$17.

It must be dry in Kansas, if it be true, as a local paper says, that "the suffering catifish lies stranded on the blistering bottom of his late happy home, waving his tail in the crisp breezes as a signal of distress."

There is in the Island of Skye a minister of one of the parish churches who occupies the pulpit which his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather have filled in succession, and who is training up a son to be his successor. The average female is just now crazy over hais. If she hasn't got a soft felt, with a rakish crown, and a thievish looking bigm, she is crazy to get one, and if she has got one she is mad because she didn't get the other pattern.

Baggg got up toe early one morning,

Baggs got up too early one morning, and began to soold the servant girl. His little six-year-old, who had began itsering attentively during the conversation, broke in with, "Father, stop soolding; you neede" think that Jane's your wife."

An old Franchman, very rich, was

your wife."
An old Frenchman, very rich, was about to cut off his nephew "with a shilling" as a good-for-nothing; but upon learning that in the five years during which they had not mot the nephew had succeeded and grown very rich he left "the dear boy" his whole fortune.

How Eels Live.

The eel season is now at hand; the recent rains having started them in the Snaquehanna and all the creeks and atreams on their fall journey back to tide-water, and the consequence is that large numbers have been caught in dirferent parts of the country within the past fow days. The eet travels up stream in the spring, and returns down to the salt waters in the fall, always going in large solvois. There are a great many peculiarities connected with the cel that but few people know of. For instance, there are some eight or ten kinds of them, of which several never enter into fresh water. Some of the varieties are, when full grown, ten or twelve feet in length, weighing one hundred pounds. The kind here, the common fresh and salt water cel, is usually from twelve to twenty-four inches in length. Eels, it has been proven, have both sexes in one, and spawn somewhat after the manner of other fish. Like the turtle, they can travel out of the water for some distance, from stream to stream, so that in almost every rivulet, however small, they can be found. The gills, or breathing organs, are covered up Ly a most delicate curtain, which acts like a valve and a reservoir for water, so to speak, to keep its gills moist during the time it is out of the stream. It has a heart in its tail, the same as is known to exist in the salmon, with pulsations at about ninety-four to the minute.

New York Paper.

"How do you do, Mr. Gilbert?" said
Mr. X.— to one who is very particular
as to the breathings of his name,
"Pardon me," replied Mr. Gilbert,
"not Gilbert, but Jilbert; soft, like
the 'g' in 'gentleman."
"Dear me," replied X.—, "I
thought you pronounced it hard, like
the 'g' in 'blackguard!"
"Mr. Gilbert collapsed, and left, for
he elt that he had been hardly used.

Husbandry, in all their efforts, to keep
in view the importance of so encours
aging the mill, the loom, and the anvil,
as to have them everywhere near the
library and reading-room should,
where you shield, be a feature of the
subordinate grange, and we recommend each grange to take one or more
he elt that he had been hardly used.